"NAPOLEON OF SOUTH AFRICA" IS GROWING WEAKER.

Passed a Restless Night, with Physicians Watching Alternately at His Bedside.

SYNDICATE ALREADY FORMED

TO PREVENT A BREAK IN STOCKS IF THE RICH MAN DIES.

All Cecil Rhodes's Shareholdings to Be Taken Over-Brief Sketch of His Career.

LONDON, March 14 .- A dispatch from Cape Town says Cecil Rhodes was weaker to-day. He passed a restless night, and

ly all night long. says it understands that, with the view of preventing a dislocation of the markets, a measure. syndicate of South African magnates has been formed for the purpose of taking over the whole of Cecil Rhodes' shareholdings in the event of Mr. Rhodes's death.

Colony and one of the alleged instigators 1853 and was educated at Oxford. He was service the large number of census emcompany until 1896. Mr. Rhodes is also Griffith, Democrat. a director of the De Beers mines and was premier of Cape Colony from 1890 until 1896, when he resigned as one of the results | Clayton submitted yesterday to the State of the Jameson raid. Later Mr. Rhodes | Department were forwarded to him in order Matabelaland. Mr. Rhodes has been re-Africa," and, with Dr. Jameson, was understood to be a strong advocate of the federation of South Africa. The former of the great sights of South Africa. A to influence his ambassadorial actions. considerable portion of the mansion was destroyed by fire some time ago, but it is understood to have been rebuilt on improved plans. His zoological garden contained all the rarest specimens of animal and bird life of South Africa.

Perhaps Oom Paul Kruger knows, and perhaps he does not, just how much his personal hatred for Cecil Rhodes influenced sim when he flung his ultimatum in England's face and practically declared for war just when all things were making hopefully for peace. "That murderer," was Oom Paul's gentlest word in speaking of Rhodes, when, indeed, he would so far overcome his loathing for the man as to refer to him at all. Next to religious fervor the predominating sentiment in Oom Paul's mind was hatred for this grand Englishman. who towered as a colossus among his countrymen in South Africa, just as Oom Paul towered a master spirit among the Boers

When in 1871 Cecil Rhodes's health gave way and he was obliged to leave college he consulted a physician, who told him he must go to a milder climate. He was a methodical old doctor, and in his private memorandum of the case he wrote as a "Cannot live six months." He was a thin-faced, lanky lad of eighteen years then, with dull eyes. His countenance did not suggest intelligence and indicated nothing of force. That was only thirty capacity he is the founder of a vast empire. counted second only to the Grand Old Man himself, since Gladstone's death counted second to none in all the vast British dominions for relentless force and sheer weight of personal power.

"It is no use for us to have big ideals." said Rhodes, once in conversation with his friend, Chinese Gordon, "unless we have money to carry them out." That sentiment was the keynote of his early career in tune, just as a carpenter would go and get tered, was a vast United States of South Oom Paul throw down the gauntlet. How thoroughly he was imbued with American | dency to retire bank circulation. ideas he was constantly showing in his utterances, private and public. When the home rule agitation was going on in England he exclaimed, impatiently, "Why don't they go and read the Constitution of the United States instead of speculating on this and doubting about that? There is no spec-

a hundred years.' Another time, commenting on the vilification that was being poured in the English papers on South African ambitions and on | him personally, he said: "That is the sort of talk that led to Bunker Hill. I am loyal. | that the oleomargarine bill should be given The Cape is loyal. But continued injustice | right of way after the presidential protecand misrepresentation will alienate the most loyal. If England interferes with us- that he hoped to reach an amicable arwell, the United States of South Africa is rangement with the senators who are not an ill-sounding name."

As to his wealth, it is up somewhere among those prodigious figures where a million or so does not matter either way. Some place it at \$75,000,000 and some at \$150,000,000, and a figure between the two is probably about right. It is impossible for those who see him now to think of him as ever having been a weakling, sent abroad to die. He is depredations, particularly in sparsely setsix feet one inch tall in his shoes, and heavy and muscular in proportion. His appetite is a marvel. His gray eyes, somewhat sunken in their orbits, have an almost melancholy expression, in curious contrast with the bold resolution of the other features. In speech Rhodes is simple and direct and in manner frank. He has waged several flerce wars with natives and he is building a railway and telegraph line from Cairo to the Cape, to say nothing of the lines he has built in the Cape country itself. He has founded an empire and he is but forty-six years old.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) the latter to-day gave out a statement in which they announced there had always been harmony between the three commissioners and denying a report that a request for his resignation had ever been contemplated. Mr. Rodenberg called on the Presdent several days ago and informed him of his intention to resign and re-enter politics, and the latter urged him to remain. Mr. Rodenberg formerly represented the twenty-first Illinois district in Congress.

XXX Senator Penrose to-day introduced as an amendment to the panding resolutions providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people a viding for other important changes in sen- act. atorial representation of the States. The provision follows: The Senate of the United States shall be composed of at least two senators from each State and an additional senator for every ratio of 500,000 persons, who shall be elected by direct vote of the people thereof for a term of six years and each senator shall have one

fix and apportion the representation of grievous wrong to the Indians. senators from each State in the Senate, provided that each State shall have at least two senators."

statement on pure-food legislation before for the National Confectioners' Association in favor of a pure-candy provision. Mr. Miller held that stringent national legislation was not necessary, as the States were regulating the matter, but if there was to be a federal law he argued that it should be confined to the prevenclause of the Hepburn bill was satisfactory to the confectionery interest.

XXX Bellamy Storer, United States minister to Spain, is on the steamship St. Louis and will arrive in New York to-morrow. He is on leave of absence from his post at Madrid for the first time in two years, of field guns at the Sandy Hook proving It is said at the State Department that his treaty work is in good shape and will be completed without doubt when the young King ascends the throne in May.

XXX The House committee on territories today decided on an "omnibus" Territory bill which will provide for statehood for Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma instead his physicians sat at his bedside alternate- of separate statehood bills for each Territory. The bills have heretofore been sep-The Pall Mall Gazette, this afternoon, in their provisions and Chairman Knox was authorized to incorporate them in one | will attend a meeting of officers of the Mc- | days ago.

By a vote of five to four the House com- ley, returning to Washington next day. mittee on census to-day directed that the bill drawn by Representative Hay, of Virginia, be reported, amending Section 5 of Cecil John Rhodes, the "uncrowned King | the recently passed permanent census act of Rhodesia," former premier of Cape by peremptorily placing all of the employes of the Census Office who were on the rolls of the raid of Dr. Jameson and his fol- the classified service. The purpose of the lowers into the Transvaal, was born in | measure is to retain in the government ployes who would be discharged under the treasurer general of Cape Colony in 1884, construction which the executive branch deputy commissioner of Bechuanaland of the government had placed on Section from 1884 to 1885, director of the British 5 of the permanent census act. The vote South Africa Company, whose charter art of New York, Republicans, and Hay, was mainly granted as a result of his ef- Klutz and Burleson, Democrats. The nega forts, in 1889, and he was chairman of that tive vote: Crumpacker, Hughes and Russell of Connecticut, Republicans, and

The charges against Ambassador Powell appeared before the parliamentary com- that he may make reply if he cares to do mittee of inquiry in London appointed to so. It appears that the fight on the amestablish the blame of the raid, and he bassador has been in progress for several months, and he is aware of all that has been done by his opponents up to this point. Now the question is for the first time raised formally as to the propriety of an ambassacountry to which he is accredited. It is believed there is no specific law on the subject, and it is suggested that the determin-Town, Groote Schuur, signifying a granary, acter of Mr. Clayton's investments and the is said to be a magnificent place and one extent to which they might seem to tend

> x x x Georgetown, D. C. Chaplains United States | not told to the witness, army-Revs. Paul F. Brockman, Wisconsin; Francis B. Doherty, California; James Osseward, Michigan; James Dalton, Pennsylvania; Patrick Keney, New York; Joseph

Some time ago the Naval Board of Awards decided that the engagement in which the United States steamer Yosemite in its eyes, to warrant the bestowal of was referred back to the board, and it today reported to Secretary Long that, after holds that, while the conduct of the crew is shown to have been most commendable, years ago. Now he is the diamond king. | not such as to warrant commemorative | about the matter. the gold king, the railroad builder, the mul- | medals. It is declared that the Yosemite ti-millionaire among multi-millionaires. In | was not injured by the enemy's fire and his private humdrum capacity, in his public | that she inflicted no damage of any conse- of Rice and his wife, was the next witness. to escape capture.

The secretary of the treasury has announced that he will discontinue for the of the 5 per cent. loan of 1904, the 4 per cent. funded loan of 1907, the 3 per cent, loan of 1908-1918 and the 4 per cent. loan of 1925, South Africa. He had big ideals and he such discontinuance to take effect at the needed a colossal fortune to carry them close of business to-morrow. The secretary cut. So he went and got the colossal for- believes that the price of bonds is unreasonably high and that the effect of the govhis tools to do a piece of work. His one ernment being permanently in the market ideal, around which all other ideals cen- stimulates and helps to maintain this price to the prejudice of national bank circula-Africa. His dream was a compact feder- tion. Banks are said to be retiring circulaated nation like the United States of Amer- tion as rapidly as possible, presumably for tion. No rule of an oligarchical ring | for government deposits. In making govare the cries with which he has made ernment deposits the secretary is disposed South Africa ring until they culminated in | to discriminate in favor of such banks as | that she never saw Patrick with Rice. the demands for representation which made | maintain their circulation, and by these two methods he hopes to overcome the ten-

Senator Penrose, who, as chairman of the committee on immigration, has charge of the Senate to-day that upon the disposition ulation or doubt about it. Home rule is not of the bill providing for the protection of an experiment. It has been worked out and | the President he would move to make the solved in the United States for more than | Chinese exclusion bill the unifinished business on the Senate calendar, with the object of securing the earliest possible con- President of the Garrett Biblical Insideration for it. Senators Proctor and Spooner indicated possible objections because of the hitherto general understanding pressing the eleomargarine bill.

> × × × Representative Kahn, of California, today submitted the report of the judiciary committee on the bill to suppress train robberies. He points out the extent of these tled localities, where it is difficult to or- West Philadelphia, a teacher of matheganize a posse, the robbers escaping before the posse gets in pursuit. The report says we are accustomed to sneer at the futile efforts of Turkey, Greece, Spain and other robbery and murder as atrocious as brigandage. The bill reported provides the death penalty to train robbers when death results to any one on the train; otherwise, imprisonment from five to ten years.

x x x continued its consideration to-day of the Mitchell-Kann Chinese exclusion bill. Most elected president. Rev. Sallmon is at presof the important features of exclusion ent pastor of a Congregational Church at form of 1896," suggested Mr. Teller. have been agreed to, but considerable ad- Bridgeport, Conn. He is expected to acministrative detail remains to be passed cept the presidency and enter on his duties

to-day introduced a bill to "protect State anti-gambling laws from nullification through interstate gambling by telegraph." The bill prohibits the sending of dispatches designed to promote pool selling, bookmaking, etc.

Senator McComas to-day introduced a bill authorizing the refunding of internal revenue taxes paid on legacies and bequests of a religious, literary, charitable proposition to increase the number of sena- or educational character, or for the entors in proportion to population and pro- | couragement of art under the war revenue | other bodies.

The District Court of Appeals to-day overruled a motion for a rehearing made by Comanche Indians in Oklahoma, and his associates in their case against the secrevote. A plurality of votes cast for candi- tary of the interior looking to overturning three years in the Philippines and came of this country.

branch of the State Legislature. Vacan- The motion was denied on the ground that in the representation of any State in | no new matter had been brought out and ner as such vacancies are now filled by final and conclusive and that the courts the House of Representatives. It shall be the House of Representatives. It shall be have no jurisdiction over the subject. The the duty of Congress, when fixing and ap- decision expressed the hope that the United portioning representatives from the sev- | States Supreme Court "may find a way to eral States after every census, to likewise afford a remedy for what is alleged to be a

The Chinese government has decided to have a permanent home here for its lega-Jay Miller, of Chicago, concluded his tion and Minister Wu Tingfang to-day recorded a deed by which there is transferred Letter Read by Mr. Hitt Showing the to the Chinese imperial government a the House committee on commerce to-day, building site at Nineteenth and Vernon and Robert H. Moses, of New York, spoke streets, in the northwestern section of the city, the consideration named being \$15,870. A residence for the ministers and the offices of the legation will be crected.

 \times \times \times The Navy Department has made arrangements to have a battallon of marines go to tion of transportation of deleterious arti- | Cavite, P. L., to relieve the present batcles. Mr. Moses said the confectionery talion, which has been there for some time past. Maj. Paul Murphy will be in command of the detachment until its arrival at Guam, where he will assume command of the marine barracks. \times \times \times

> General Crozier, chief of ordnance, U. S. A., has been informed that the recent test grounds has resulted in the elimination from further tests of all but four pieces, namely-the gun designed by the ordnance department, the gun known as the Erhardt gun and two guns constructed at the Bethlehem iron works, one of which is the Lewis, or French gun. It has been decided a practical field test at Fort Riley, Kan., in

Kinley Memorial Association. From there he will go to Canton to visit Mrs. McKin-

TRIAL OF THE LAWYER.

Says the Latter Told Her Not to Talk | fourteen boxes. About the Poisoning of Mil-

NEW YORK, March 14.-Charles as a witness to-day in the trial in which Albert T. Patrick is accused of the murder of William M. Rice. He was questioned special counsel engaged for Patrick, Adams said Rice was engaged in business with dor or minister being engaged in business Rice were on friendly terms for thirty or even having financial interests in the years. He had had a conversation with 36 to 56. The bill was then passed. wealthy, and his residence near Cape ing point in this case will lie in the char- letter to Patrick's counsel at the close of the prosecution's case, telling of this conversation. He identified the letter. He also The President to-day sent the following | Rice on Oct. 18 instructing him to prepare nominations to the Senate: Howard S. Ny- a codicil altering the will executed in 1896. for a request to the British authorities

> had said about cremation. In answer to H. Jones, Washington, and Julian E. Yates, Osborne Adams said the signatures to the might have been able to accede, was 1900 will were not in the handwriting of

viving members of the crew. A large part | saw Rice write several checks on the Sat- | tioned at City Point, Va., during the war, of the Yosemite's complement during the urday before he died. She burned Rice's who told how the Union forces allowed war with Spain was made of naval militia. bed linen in the kitchen stove after he had relief to pass through the lines. "If Genmen of Detroit. Mich., and an appeal was died and she found the stove clean. Charles eral Sherman," asked he, "had concen- ready none too large. Sellers recently de- fication of the treaty would place this counmade from that quarter to the President F. Jones had testified that he burned the trated Southern women and children in against the board's decision. The matter | chloroform saturated towel with which Rice | camps, did any one imagine that the North was killed in this stove.

a careful reconsideration of facts, it still Patrick told her when Rice's body was called attention to a Berlin dispatch ansuspected of poisoning him, but she said it | permission for the distribution of char- | fected and a general advance in quotations | The countries party to the treaty are Gerthe actual importance of the affair was was Jones who warned her not to talk

Mrs. Isabella Carpenter, of Dunnellen,

Patrick and Rice went into another room, saw Rice the day before he died. He was weak and ill and cried when she put her present the purchase of United States bonds arms about him. "He seemed ashamed follows: and distressed at his weakness," said Mrs. Carpenter. The witness said Rice had spoken to her of Captain Baker's conduct of the litigation over Mrs. Rice's will. She was not allowed to tell what he said to her. Mr. Osborne, on cross-examination, said she could not read it because her eyes Mr. Osborne called Robert J. Carpenter, son of the previous witness, who identified the statement and his father's signature. Christian Schepflin, of Dunellen, N. J., testified to an acquaintance of twenty-five years with Rice. Rice spoke to him of Patrick in 1900. He was not permitted to tell what Rice said.

Court was here adjourned until Monday. DR. LITTLE MAY RESIGN.

stitute Wants a Vacation.

CHICAGO, March 14 .- Dr. C. J. Little, president of the Garrett Biblical Institute. tion bill, but Senator Penrose said later | the leading Methodist school of the West, is believed to be contemplating the resignation of his position, according to the Post. Dr. Little to-day admitted that he was about to take a well-earned vacation of considerable length. The assertion that he is to resign came from well-informed sources, and was not denied by Dr. Little. Dr. Little is well known in the East, having been pastor of Christ M. E. Church of matics at Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, and professor of philosophy and English literature at Dickinson College, Car-lisle, Pa. He has been at the head of the countries to stop brigandage, yet we have Garrett Biblical Institute for eleven years in train-robbing a system involving both and is regarded as the highest authority on matters pertaining to the education of Methodist ministers.

New President for Tabor College. TABOR, Ia., March 14.-At a meeting of The House committee on foreign affairs | the trustees of Tabor College Rev. William J. Sallmon, of New Haven, Conn., was

with the beginning of the college year.

Representative Gillett, of Massachusetts, Bodies of Drowned Men Recovered. bodies of six of the twenty victims of the steamer Providence disaster have been recovered. They are Engineer Roup, George | was willing to adopt the views of the ma- the drought-afflicted Southwest, have given Lamb, cook; Will Harrison, cabin boy; Walt Burnes, passenger; two negro roustabouts. All except Burnes were found in foreign steamship lines Mr. Foraker said the engine room of the wrecked steamer. Wreckers have succeeded in righting the hull and towing it to the bank. The cabin | detrimental to the country had been comand upper works of the boat are gone completely. The lake is being dragged and dynamited with the hope of recovering the

Capt. J. T. Carr's New Duties. CHICAGO, March 14 .- Capt. J. T. Carr, here this afternoon for Washington, where They had gone abroad to spend their mil-

ANOTHER SPEECH BY REPRESENTA-TIVE BURLESON, OF TEXAS.

Secretary Did Not Refuse Passports to the Thomases.

PROPOSITION INCORPORATED.

Ship Subsidy Bill Discussed in th Senate by Foraker, McLaurin, of Mississippi, and Harris.

WASHINGTON, March 14.-The House that the successful field guns shall be given | to-day passed the postoffice appropriation. The only amendment of importance adopted was one to incorporate in the bill Mr. Cortelyou, secretary to the President, | the provisions of the bill to classify the

Mr. Davidson, of Wisconsin, moved an amendment to provide that the postmaster general should make specifications covering the style of rural free delivery boxes which the department desired and to permit any manufacturer to make them. | Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow He declared that under the present plan | will say: the department required patrons to pur-March 7, 1902, except unskilled laborers, in MARIA SCOTT'S EVIDENCE AT THE chase one of the fourteen styles of boxes alyzed by the strike of freight handlers and

favored the Davidson amendment.

should have control of the matter. He raised a point of order against the amendment, which was sustained by the chair. special fast mail facilities from Washington to New Orleans. His motion was lost-

committee on commerce, called up a bill his views on cremation, and he wrote a to prevent the false branding and marking of food products entering into interstate commerce. The bill was passed. While a bill was being considered in

whose application to the State Department for passports to enter the Boer lines in ing relief funds, was brought to the at-Adams was not allowed to tell what Rice | tention of the House by him a few days ment to accede to the request, while it clining the request, he said, did not plead Maria Scott, a negro servant, who had the vain of international comity as Mr. charge of Rice's apartment, was the next | Hitt had done, Mr. Burleson denied that witness. She said she knew Patrick by the hypothesis of Mr. Hitt as to our resight and she opened the door of Rice's fusal to allow Confederate sympathizers room for Patrick two or three times. The | to go through the lines during the civil last time was about a month before the war was a parallel case, and moreover he death of Rice. On one occasion she told said that it was not an historical fact. He Rice that Patrick wanted to see him. She read a letter from a Union surgeon sta- the needed fuel. would not have allowed relief to be sent In her cross-examination Mrs. Scott said to them?" In conclusion Mr. Burleson taken away for the autopsy that she was nouncing that Great Britain had granted All divisions of the cotton market are af- any intention to prevent favorable action. itable gifts collected in Germany for the

Boer prisoners. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee on N. J., who said she was a lifelong friend foreign affairs, replied briefly to Mr. Burleson. He said he felt some hesitation about quence to the Spaniards, except to force | She said she once saw Patrick in Rice's | renewing the controversy raised by a a statesman who in Gladstone's time was the transport Antonio Lopez to run ashore room. Rice handed Patrick a paper and resolution which was not before the House. only fair and cancellations on orders for sions of the treaty are binding only on the told the witness he was very busy. Then His observations the other day, he said. had been of an off-hand character. He where they talked for half an hour. She would content himself at this time, he said. with having read a letter he had received from Secretary Hay. The letter was as

"Sir-Referring to the resolution recently introduced in the House I beg to make the following statement of facts: A few days | ed rains in the Southwest made the market | prohibited are: ago a young gentleman called and asked look more favorable for next crop. A suswhether this department would issue passports to the Rev. Dr. Thomas and Mrs. of only 2,681,891 bu, against 3,902,650 last year, Thomas, who were intending to go to South | while on the other hand total experts from written by her dead husband. The witness | Africa for the purpose of distributing funds | the United States were but 2,598,472 bu, com- laid down arms or having no longer means which had been collected in Illinois for the pared with 4,962,674 a year ago. Receipts of of defense, has surrendered at discretion. were too poor, but she said the signature | benefit of the sufferers by the war. I said | corn aggregated only 1,893,950 bu, against was her husband's. She said she had de- at once the department would issue the 4,131,337 a year ago, while Atlantic exports clined to make a statement about the case passports desired, and that I would also fell to the lowest record for many years, of a nature to cause superfluous injury. until she had found the right person to give Mr. Thomas a letter commending him | 96,109 bu, against 3,339,902 in 1901. ica. He stood first and above all things the purpose of selling the bonds now on de- make it to, and she did not think the dis- to every one I could influence and asking for the right of the governed to a voice in posit at present prices, or for the purpose trict attorney the right person. She made their assistance in his errand. Inquiry was United States, against 209 last year, and the enemy's uniform, as well as the disthe government. No taxation without rep- of using them with the treasury as security a statement to Mr. Turner, of Patrick's then made whether this government would thirty-three tinctive badges of the Geneva convention. counsel, about two months ago. The wit- ask of the British government permission in 1901. ness denied that she had ever told her son | for Mr. and Mrs. Thomas to go at will through the British military lines and camps, a suggestion which I thought impracticable

"This department is ready at any time to consult with a representative of Governor Yates as to the best means of getting into the proper hands sums contributed by charitable people in Illinois for the relef of the sufferers by the war in South

Immediately afterward Mr. Hitt presented the resolution reported by his committee, which called on the secretary of | week last year: state for the facts in the case of the ap plication made to the State Departmen in behalf of Dr. Thomas and wife. The resolution was adopted without debate. Quite a number of bills were passed, in luding three for marine hospitals at Buffa o. Savannah and Pittsburg. The House a 4:50 p. m. adjourned.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL DEBATE.

Speeches by Messrs. Foraker, Harri

and McLaurin, of Mississippi. WASHINGTON, March 14.-Throughou he session of the Senate to-day the shi subsidy bill was under consideration. Th measure was discussed by Mr. Foraker Mr. McLaurin, of Mississippi, and Mr. Har ris, of Kansas. Mr. Foraker supported th bill, although he admitted he would hav preferred to have built up the merchan marine by the levying of discriminating duties. He was willing, however, to defer to the judgment of the majority that the pending measure embodied the better plan. In response to an inquiry by Mr. Teller, of Colorado, Mr. Foraker replied that he believed a majority of the Republican senators were opposed to the policy of discriminating duties. "Notwithstanding the Republican plat-

Mr. Foraker replied that he had been the chairman of the platform committee of 1896. He was so constituted, he said, that he had o have views of his own. He was particuarly contentious in 1896 about his views as to discriminating duties, but what he which improved greatly in various parts of wanted most was a restoration of the mer- | the country. Plenteous rains in the entire chant marine. If he could not get a majority of Congress to join in his views he

Referring to the purported purchase of by some it had been mentioned as if it were a crime. The fact was that if any offense mitted it had been committed by the Senate passage in the last Congress. After that portation. oill had failed the last hope of Mr. Morgan

that the vessels could be built or operated | rail mills are sold ahead for the entire be built and operated abroad. In proof of orders for three months' capacity, and the the greater cost of ships constructed in Valley furnaces have sold three-quarters America, Mr. Foraker read a letter from of their entire year's production. Light President Baker, of the Atlantic transpor- rails are \$2.50 per ton higher. Skelp has tation line, showing that the contract price advanced from \$2 to \$3 on demand from the for two ships built for the company at pipe trade, and all in all, the innate Belfast, Ireland, was £292,000, while the strength of the situation never has been cost of two ships identically the same in construction built at Camden, N. J., was | Wheat was buoyed up by the report of carrying the mails under the postal subsidy | very small increase in the visible and in-

the world. Both Mr. McLaurin and Mr. Harris opposed the measure on the ground that in their judgment it was not constitutional. They maintained that it was class legislation, which amounted to little short of robbery of the people for the benefit of a | were 187,168,627 bu, against 142,172,145 last few ship owners. Mr. Harris made the season. Corn exports aggregate 183,414 bu, point that the United States now was paying more to the American line for the carrying of ocean mails than was paid to were 23,655,074 bu, against 137,778,310 last foreign ships for greater service.
At the conclusion of Mr. Harris's remarks the Senate, at 4:30, went into executive session and at 6:03 adjourned.

of the merchant marine in every port of

MASSACHUSETTS SUPPLIES THE ONLY SETBACK TO PROSPERITY.

left here to-night for Cleveland, where he rural free delivery service passed a few Distributive Trade Good All Over the Country-Iron and Steel Situation -Footwear and Textiles.

NEW YORK, March 14.-R. G. Dun &

Business in Boston was completely parrecommended by the commission appointed teamsters, which directly affected 30,000 to examine the boxes submitted. The pres- men and indirectly rendered other thouent system, he said, constituted a virtual sands idle by holding back supplies of raw | One of The Hague Conference Agreemonopoly for the manufacturers of the material. Fortunately, this struggle was brief, but another will begin on Monday at Mr. Gaines, of Texas, supported the Fail River mills and other textile plants in amendment. He saw no reason why the that vicinity. Otuside of Massachusetts, farmers of the country who could have | However, the labor situation is exceptionalboxes made at the tinshops in the towns | ly free from controversy, and even in the should be forced to pay \$3.50 to the favored | coal mines there is less than the usual agimanufacturers. Mr. Jett, of Illinois, also tation as April approaches. Distribution of Mr. Loud said his committee had consid- ress, the most sanguine expectations being ered the question of boxes and had come fully realized in all sections outside the

Consumers of iron and steel products are still anxious regarding the conditions dur-Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, moved to ing the next three months. After July 1 it strike out the appropriation of \$142,728 for is believed that deliveries will be ample According to the Iron Age, the weekly capacity of pig iron furnaces in blast or Mr. Sherman, of New York, from the March 1 had declined to 330,710 tons, or about 10,000 tons from the production of Feb. 1. Considering the numerous disturb-February it is gratifying that a much committee of the whole Mr. Burleson got the floor and renewed the discussion of the | heavier curtailment of output did not oc case of Rev. Hiram W. Thomas and wife, cur. All records prior to Feb. 1 are still eclipsed and the resumption of many idle plants this month practically assures new South Africa for the purpose of distribut- high-water marks in the near future, unago. Mr. Burleson declared that Mr. Hitt's | As operations at steel works are also relefense of the refusal of the State Depart- | tarded, furnace stocks of pig iron declined only about 25,000 tons during February "lame." The State Department, in de- Billets command large premiums for spot delivery and more purchases are reported from foreign makers. Pipes and tubes are more active as the season advances and | the line of honorable warfare. large contracts have been placed for structural shapes. Better transportation for

> Labor disturbances have tended to the conduct of modern warfare. strengthen the tone of textile products by reducing available supplies, which were alclined much business, notwithstanding the try in accord with the highest thought of tion. On the other hand, buyers have port of the Senate. Those who raised questure and transportation, owing to the healthy consumptive demand. Export busi- | Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, the delivery of woolen goods, but trade is Norway, Turkey and Bulgaria. The proviovercoating are frequently reported. dealers anicipating that supplies would be | either of the belligerents. only about one-half of last year's, but the statement that 23 per cent. of the enormous

> Official indications of farm reserves on March 1 were not surprising as to corn, ing when a noncontracting power joins wheat yield remained in farmers' hands known, is that prohibiting the use of dumwas not calculated to sustain values. Need- | dum bullets. Among other things specially taining feature was the interior movement Failures for the week were 232 in the the national flag or military ensigns and

THIS WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

Total at Indianapolis \$9,255,121, a Gain of 47 Per Cent.

NEW YORK, March 14 .- The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended March 13, with the percentage of increase and

3-1	TOWN THESE POSTS		
-	New York	,325,264,825	Decrease., 7.
t	Chicago	168,707,379	Increase 27.
e	Böston	136.371.517	Decrease 2.
~	Philadelphia	107,873,500	Increase. 26.
-	St. Louis	50,680,699	Increase 25.
	Pittsburg	39,375,677	Increase 9.
-	Baltimore	22,947,009	Increase
t	San Francisco	24,843,623	Increase. 12.
	Cincinnati	20,393,500	Increase17.
	Kansas City	19,244,244	Increase24.
_	Cleveland	14,710,176	Increase 18.
-	Minneapolis	12,493,531	Increase 31.
-11	New Orleans	13,697,983	Increase., 7.
s	Detroit	9,823,305	Increase., S.
8	Louisville	9,575,126	Increase 8.
-	Indianapolis	9,255,121	Increase47.
-	Providence	6,944,400	Increase11.
t	Omaha	7,316,607	Increase 8.
	Milwaukee	7,003,171	Increase23.
p	Buffalo	5,015,509	Introduct
	St. Paul	5,446,216	Increase28.
e	St. Joseph	5,618,490	Increase59
۲,	Peoria	3,742,408	Increase57.
-	Toledo	3,726,583	Increase77.
e	Dayton, O	1,436,810	Increase34.
122.1	Springfield, Ill		Decrease13.
e	opringhera, III	694,609	Increase, 13.
t	Bloomington, Ill	275,026	Increase25.
	*Columbus, O	6,644,900	Increase33.

.\$2,121,197,014 Increase... Outside New York 795,832,189 Increase .. 16.5 *Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.

Better Weather Improves General Conditions-Cereal Movement.

BRADSTREET ON TRADE.

New York, March 14.-Bradstreet's to-The week ends more favorably than it

began. This is particularly true of weather conditions and of affairs industrial, winter wheat belt, and more especially in needed impetus to that crop, which has been likewise favored by succeeding mild weather. The apparent advent of the spring season, with its promise of earliness, has been an important stimulant to itself. Mr. dorgan, he said, had pur- most lines of trade and industry, which chased the Leyland line in May, 1901, after were thus enabled to throw off the fet-Congress had had under consideration for ters placed upon them by storms and freshtwo years the subsidy bill, which failed of | ets and the entailed interruptions to trans-

There is less excitement but more and his associates had fallen to the ground. strength in iron and steel. Agricultural who was the signal officer with General | The inaction of the Senate had forced them | implement manufacturers have bought Delos K. Lonewolf, chief of the Kiowa and Lawton at the time of Lawton's death, left to look elsewhere for the ships they needed. heavily of bars. Pittsburg sales being reported at 100,000 tons, almost all of it, he goes as disbursing officer for the signal lions for ships instead of spending them in however, at old prices. New buyers corps of the army. Captain Carr spent the shipyards and among the laboring men | must pay the advance of \$2 per ton demanded. What sales of pig iron are noted dates for senator shall elect, and the electron of the government's action in throwing open back to this country a wreck physically. As to the relative cost of building and this week have been at advances of 50 cents their lands last summer. They alleged that for the past six months he has been on operating ships under the American flag per ton. Illustrations of the strong situation of the most numerous the land was taken from them wrongfully. Mr. Foraker said the preponderance of tion in all lines are given in the reports

the evidence was against the proposition that bar manufacturers are sold ahead, this country as cheaply as they could season, sheet and wire mills have booked

£280,000. Mr. Foraker asserted that the the small reserves in farmers' hands by International Navigation Company, the the government and Bradstreet's calcula-American line, had made no money by tions, based on the above, pointing to a act, and did not care for a renewal of the visible supplies, in view of the recordcontract. The proposed legislation, he said, | breaking crops in this country and in the was such as would enable the United States | world at large. This steadied prices for to build and operate ships and fly the flag a time, but they weakened later on the re-of the merchant marine in every port of port of the breaking of the drought in the Southwest and of adequate supplies of moisture to winter wheat in other sections. Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 2,906,250 bu, against 4,095,944 last week and 4,600,935 in this week last year. Wheat exports from July 1 to date against 352,406 last week and 3,240,575 last year. From July 1 to date corn exports season.

Cotton has been more regular in price, following the recent upward movement, and influenced, as it has been, by the reported intention of the Fall River cotton operatives to strike, reverses to British arms in South Africa and more speculative dispatch, to relapse on advances. Reciepts of exceptionally large volume have, it is said, been at the expense of interior stocks, while exports have been, as heretofore, very heavy. Shoe shipments last week were 7 per

cent. larger than a week ago, and the in crease for the season is 4 per cent. Leather is reported very generally quiet, and some grades are weak in sympathy with the dullness of hides. Business failures in the United States for the week number 224, against 178 last week, 207 in this week last year and 100

RATIFIED BY THE SENATE

TREATY RELATING TO THE CONDUCT OF WAR ON LAND AND SEA.

ments Which Nearly All the Nations Approved.

WASHINGTON, March 14 .- The Senate spent an hour in executive session to-day on the convention growing out of The Hague peace conference relating to the conduct of war on sea and land and finally The discussion turned entirely on the conduct of the war in the Philippines and related especially to General Funston's capture of Aguinaldo. Senator Teller inquired whether, if this treaty had been in force at the time, the method of Aguinaldo's capture could have been justified. He quoted the provision in the treaty relating to the

ators who had given attention to the treaty and who were also familiar with the details of Aguinaldo's capture. Senator Burton replied to the inquiry, speaking especially for General Funston, general's part had been not only humane, but that it had been in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare. It was true, he had acted somewhat in the capacity of spies, but what they had done had been in

conduct of spies and said that he did not

mean himself to say that General Fun-

ston's course would not have been regular,

but merely to secure the opinion of sen-

Senator Hoar also spoke at some length regarding this provision in the treaty. He coke is rapidly reducing surplus stocks in | referred to Aguinaldo's capture and said the yards and supplying furnaces with all he believed the adoption of the treaty would have a tendency towards elevating Some of the members of the committee on foreign relations said briefly that the ratiuncertain price of the raw material, and the times and expressed the hope that the were in good position to stand the interrup- | treaty would receive the unanimous supanxiously accumulated the small offerings, I tions apropos of the discussion disclaimed will follow any interruption to manufac- | many, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, the United States, Mexico, France, Great ness is still checked by the firm views of | Montenegro, Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, holders. Complaints are also heard as to Roumania. Russia, Servia, Sweden and contracting powers in case of war between two or more of them and ceases to be bind-

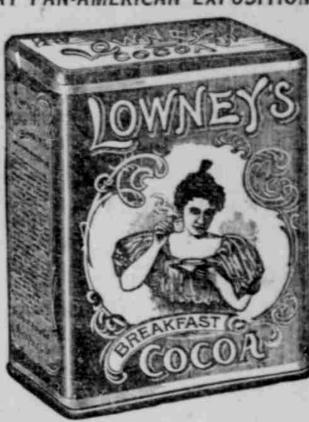
> The most important feature of the treaty, the contents of which have been generally

To employ poison or poisoned arms. To kill or wound treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army. To kill or wound an enemy who, having To declare that no quarter will be given. To employ arms, projectiles or material To make improper use of a flag of truce, unless such destruction or selzure be im-

peratively demanded by the necessities of Ruses of war and the employment of methods necessary to obtain information about the enemy and the country are considered allowable.

The treaty provides as follows regarding spies: "An individual can only be considered a spy if acting clandestinely or on false pretenses he obtains or seeks to obtain information in the zone of operations decrease, as compared with the corresponding of a belligerent with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party. Thus soldiers not in disguise who have peneconsidered spies. Similarly the following her and she proceeded on her journey.

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are not considered spics: Soldiers or civilians carrying out their mission openly, charged with the delivery of information for their own army or that of their enemy. To this class belong likewise individuals sent in balloons to deliver dispatches and generally to maintain communication between the various parts of an army or a

De Witt Talmage Returning Home.

Witt Talmage, accompanied by Mrs. Talmage and in care of Dr. Lawrence Shields, left to-night over the Louisville & Nashville for Washington. The weather had been most inclement throughout the day, but the party were so anxious to continue their journey that they braved the drive to the depot in a chilling drizzle to take tonight's train. Dr. Talmage spent a quiet day in his room and showed steady improvement in his condition. The party hopes to reach Washington without further

The Hohenzollern Sails for the Azores.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 14.-The imperial German yacht Hohenzollera, which arrived here yesterday from New York, March 11, coaled last night and sailed this afternoon for the Azores. officers of the Hohenzollern dined last night with the British admiral. This morning Admiral Count Von Baudissin, commander of the imperial yacht, and his flag officers visited the Governor, Lieut, Gen. Sir Henry Le Guay Geary. They were received by a guard of honor and

the usual salutes were fired.

Peary to Be Relieved This Year. ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 14 .- The Windward, the Peary Arctic Club's steamer of 1900, Capt. Samuel W. Bartlett, which has been wintering here, will sall to-morrow for New York, where she will undergo extensive repairs. She will receive new engines and boilers prior to proceeding to the arctic regions the coming summer for the relief of Lieutenant Peary, the arctic ex-

To destroy or seize the enemy's property \$10,000,000 Storage Battery Company, TRENTON, N. J., March 14.-The Consolidated Storage Battery Company, capital \$10,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The object of the company is to manufacture and deal in electric motors, dynamos, storage batteries and all kinds of electric machinery. Incorporators; Frank M. Lord and George P. Holmes, of New York, and

> Mrs. Henry C. Payne Better. CHICAGO, March 14.-Mrs. Henry C.

Oscar L. Gubelman, of Jersey City.

Payne, wife of the postmaster general, who, while on her way to Milwaukee, betrated into the zone of operations of a came ill and spent last night in Chicago, hostile army to obtain information are not | to-day said that her indisposition had left



All Day Sunday She Thought About

a Food that would Agree with Her. An unnatural appetite for ricl and improper food is really kept

alive by the use of such foods, whereas a change to healthful, nourishing and scientifically made food, will correct the unnatural appetite. A little woman up at Peekskill, N. V., Margaret Smith, P. O. Box 193, says:

"I was such a sufferer from dyspepsia that life was a burden. I could hardly keep from eating all sorts of pastry, cakes and other rich foods, although they did not agree with me, nor in fact did any sort of feod. I became low spirited and discouraged, was too weak to work and very seriously troubled with palpitation of the

"Drugs seemed to make me worse rather than better. A friend said one day 'I believe Grape-Nuts would cure you,' explaining that that food was made with great care and intended for the prevention and relief of diseases that were brought

about by improper food. "That was Saturday night, and all day Sunday I kept thinking about Grape-Nuts, and the first thing Monday morning I sent for a package. I had it in my mind that the food would look like nuts, and was dissappointed when I found it had to be eaten with a spoon. However, I followed the directions and made a meal of Grape-Nuts and milk, which I found to be delicious, and for the first time in months, I suffered no distress after eating.

"I at once began to feel hopeful that I might be cured at last. Since that day

I have used Grape-Nuts constantly, morning and night, and have steadily improved in health, until now I am as well as I ever was in my life; weigh 10 pounds more than I did a year ago, have no palpitation of the heart and can work all day "At supper I have Grape-Nuts mixed with soft-boiled eggs. I make my din-

ner on any kind of food I desire. One of the best things about this cure by proper food is that I no longer have any desire for the rich, indigestible rubbish of which I used to be so fond."